The effect of the angle of attack ...

number at the zero angle of attack, but at Re_1 corresponding to the angle of attack i. The effect of secondary flows must be allowed for when calculating the temperature of root cross-sections of working blades and also when calculating short blades. There are 3 references, 3 tables and 11 figures.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

BODUNOV, M.N.

Calculating the temperature distribution along the profile of turbine blades in case of an internal air cooling. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; av. tekh. 6 no.2:50-59 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Gas turbines--Cooling)

BODUNOV, N.

Cooperation of fire departments with volunteer fire brigades.
Pozh.delo 3 No.6:15 Je '57.
(Fire departments) (MLRA 10:7)

BODUNOV, N.

Achievements of firemen-sportsmen. Pozh.delo 4 no.11:17 N '58.
(MIRA 11:12)

(Firemen)

BODUNOV, N.

Fire on the roof of a 38-story building. Pozh.delo 6 no.2: 29 F '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(New York (City)--Fires)

DOBROLENSKIY, Yuriy Pavlovich, doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; IVANOVA, Valentina Ivanovna, kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; POSPELOV, Germogen Sergeyevich, doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; Prinimal uchastiye BODUNOV, N.K., kand. tekhn.nauk, dots.; SOLODOVNIKOV, V.V., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., retsenzent; CHERTOK, B.Ye., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; VAVILOV, Yu.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots., red.; SHEYNFAYN, L.I., red.izd-va; NOVIK, A.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Automation of guided missiles] Avtomatika upravliaemykh snariadov. Moskva, Oborongiz, 1963. 548 p. (MIRA 16:12)
(Guided missiles) (Automatic control)

GORBIK, V.A., red.; BODUNKOV, N.V., red.

[Transactions of the Moscow Technological Institute]
Sbornik trudov Moskovskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta.
Moskva, Izd-vo "Legkaia industriia," 1964. 142 p.
(MIRA 17:11)

1. Moscow. Tekhnologicheskiy institut.

BODUNOV, P. A.

5037. Core of elastic top roller cots. P. A. BODUNOV. *Tekstil. Prom.*, 1952, 12, No. 8, 37-38 (in Russian); *Tekstil-u-Faserstofftech.*, 1953, 3, No. 3, facing p. 124 (in German); *J. Text. Inst.*, 1953, 44, 571A. Details are given of the fitting and maintenance of plastic-elastic (e.g. polyvinyl chloride) top roller cots, and data referrring to optimum dimensions of the roller covers and cores are given. It is pointed out, that by increasing the thickness of the cover and decreasing the diameter of the cores, the life of a cot can be prolonged from 4 to 10 months. 3S21121.620M2121.5

Rubber Abst. V-31 Dec. 1953 Synthetic Rubber & Like Products

10-12-54 mwf

BODUNOV, S.

Calculating housing construction costs per square meter during construction operations. Na stroi. Mosk. 1 no.12:7-8 D '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Nachal'nik planovo-finansovogo otdela TSentrakademstroya.
(Construction industry--Costs) (Apartment houses)

BODUNOV, S. I.

USSR/Electricity

Card 1/1

Author : Bodunov, S. I., Engineer

Title : Building the State Electric-Power Plant at Kakhovka

Periodical : Nauka i Zhizn' 21/3, 8-10, Mar/1954

Abstract : In building the dam for the power plant at the new city of Kakhovka, a higher water level will be created with 19 billion cubic meters of water in a reservoir more than 200 km long. The steamer traffic on the Dnieper will be benefited. There will be a railroad and a highway across the dam, connecting both banks of the river. The work has been going on for four years. Machines producing 100,000 tons of concrete per month are used. Two hundred km of high-voltage lines are being erected.

Institution : .....

Submitted : .....

14(10)

SOV/112-59-2-2708

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotekhnika, 1959, Nr 2, p 61 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Bodunov, S. I., Irodov, D. I., and Meshcheryakov, A. I.

TITLE: Bulk Work and Special Work in Construction Hydroelectric Generating Stations (Proizvodstvo massovykh i spetsial'nykh rabot na stroitel'stve gidrostantsiy)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Energ. str-vo SSSR za 40 let. M.-L., Gosenergoizdat, 1958, pp 89-124

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry.

Card 1/1

30114
S/194/61/000/007/028/079
D201/D305

9.8000 (4002, 3902)

AUTHORS: Bodunov, V.P. and Svenson, A.N.

TITLE: Non-linear telemetering system signal transformations

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 7, 1961, 54, abstract 7 V401 (V sb. Vses. Mezhvuz. konferentsiya po teorii i metodam rascheta nelineyn. elektr. tsepey, no. 2, Tashkent, 1960, 177-196)

TEXT: Possibilities are described of increasing the dynamic range and of decreasing the relative errors of telemetering by means of non-linear transformation of the input measured quantity. The dynamic range increases considerably because of the redistribution of the relative error of measurement. The greatest increase of the dynamic range is produced by the transformation $y = \ln x$; $z = e^y$. Its disadvantage is the impossibility of transmitting small values

Card 1/2

Non-linear telemetering system...

of the input parameter. Then the non-linear transformation may be replaced by a staircase function. When transmitting along a communication channel the information as given by varying d.c. voltage or current, the non-linear transformations do not result in widening of the spectrum of the transmitted signal. For a sinusoidal signal after a linear broken-line transformation, the pass band of the communication channel must be increased 5-7 times in order that it be transmitted with a small error. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

BODUNOV, V.P.; SHRAMKOV, A.Ya.

Calculation of rectifier voltmeters with transformers. Nauch. zap. LPI no.1:71-79 '61. (MIRA 16:6)
(Voltameter) (Electric measurements)

BODUNOV, V.P.; SVENSON, A.N.

Increase in the efficiency of telemetry systems using a nonlinear signal conversion technique. Vop. pered. inform. 1:35-46 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

(Telemetering) (Information theory)

BODUNOV, V.P.

Modeling of nonlinear characteristics of converters for telemetry systems with constant relative error. Vop. pered. inform. 1: 47-54 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

(Telemetering)

BODUNOV, V.P.; SVENSON, A.N.

Proportional white noise and its effect on the quality of radiotelephone communications. Vop. pered. inform. 1:105-116 '62.
(MIRA 16:6)

(Radiotelephone)

BOLUNOV, V.P.

Study of a linearly varying voltage generator. Vop. pered. inform. 1:155-158 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

(Oscillators, Electron-tube)
(Pulse techniques (Electronics))

BODUNOV, V.P.

Design of iterated RC generators. Radiotekhnika 18 no.12:31-37 D '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

BODUNOV, V.P.

Thermally stable electronic amplifiers. Vop. pered. inform. 2:146-150 '63.

Study of the temperature dependence of components of radio-electronic networks. Ibid.:162-168 . (MIRA 16:12)

SMOLOV, Vladimir Borisovich; LEBEDEV, Andrey Nikolayevich; SAPOZHNIKOV, Konstantin Andreyevich; DUBININ, Yakov Ivanovich; SMIRNOV, Nikolay Anisimovich; BODUNOV, Vasiliy Pavlovich; UGRYUMOV, Yevgeniy Pavlovich; YATSENKO, Vladimir Pavlovich. Prinimali uchastiye: BALASHOV, Ye.P.; AFANAS'YEV, Ye.Ye.; SEMENOVA, M.T., red.; GRIGORCHUK, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Electronic analog computers] Vychislitel'nye mashiny nepreryvnogo deistviia. [By] V.B.Smolov i dr. Moskva, Vysshaia shkola, 1964. 552 p. (MIRA 17:3)

ACCESSION NR: AP4026143 S/0106/64/000/003/0075/0077

AUTHOR: Bodunov, V. P.

TITLE: Enhancing stability of frequency in RC oscillators

SOURCE: Elektrosvyaz', 18, no. 3, 1964, 75-77

TOPIC TAGS: RC oscillator, frequency stability, RC oscillator amplifier

ABSTRACT: In this short article, it is suggested that the input conductance of an amplifier supplied by an RC oscillator be decreased in order to achieve a better stabilization of its quasi-resonant frequency. This measure presupposes the availability of a higher (up to 10%) gain of the amplifier. The frequency deviation was halved by this method in a 3-section RC oscillator tested to verify the theoretical claims. The method is applicable only to amplifying circuits operating without grid currents. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 5 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

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ACCESSION NR: AP4026143

SUBMITTED: 13May63	ATD PRESS: 3045	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: EC	NO REF SOV: 003	OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205730005-9"

L 26396-66 EWT(d)/EWP(1) IJP(c) GG/BB

ACC NR: AM5022855 Monograph UR/ 50

Bodunov, V. P.; Dubinin, Ya. I., and others comps. B+1

Laboratory works in the course of "Analog computers" (Laboratornyye raboty po kursu "Vychislitel'nyye mashiny nepreryvnogo deystviya") Moscow, Izd-vo "Vysshaya shkola," 1965. 211 p. illus. 8000 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: analog computer, electronic computer, computer technique / MN-7 analog computer, IPT-5 analog computer

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This workbook is intended for use in an engineering laboratory course on analog computers. It may also be used by computer technicians and programmers. Most of the simplest mechanical, electromechanical, and electrical components of modern analog computers are covered in the first part of the book. The second part deals with the MN-7 and IPT-5 electronic computers. The book was written by a group of lecturers of the Department of Computer Engineering at Leningrad Electrical Engineering Institute: A. N. Lebedev, V. P. Bodurov V. B. Smolov, V. G. Markov, Ya. T. Dubinin, N. A. Smirnov, Ye. P. Ugryumov, K. A. Sapozhnkov, and V. P. Yatsenko.

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L 26396-66

ACC NR: AM5022855 O

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 16Nov64/ ORIG REF: 003/

Card 2/2

VORONOVA, M.L.; KORENEVSKIY, S.M.; BODUNOV, V.S.

Geology and mineropetrographic characteristics of the halogen rocks in the Linevka structure. Trudy VSEGEI 83:117-127 '62.
(MIRA 16:9)

BODUNOV, Ye.I.; OSTERTAG, R.Ya.

Gas logging of oil prospecting wells in Irkutsk Province. Razved. i prom. geofiz. no. 34:14-21 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Irkutsk Province--Oil well logging) (Gas, Natural)

KULIBAKINA, I.B.; BODUNOV, Ye.I.; MAZUR, V.B.

Some characteristics of the composition of petroleums, gases, and condensates in the Markovo field. Neftegaz. geol. i geof. no.5:6-9 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut prirodnogo gaza i trest "Vostsibneftegeofizika".

Distr: 4E3d

The results of the geochemical investigations in the southern part of East Siberi[illegible]
East Siberian Office [illegible]
Geol. Neft i, No. 1, [illegible]
Lower Cambrian of this [illegible] gas distribution and analysis are rather irregular; e.g. for one spot 100–70 cc. H_2 is contained in the crude petroleum per L., and this H_2 actually makes up to 80% of the natural gas. The explanation is offered that such irregularities are due [illegible] rence of dolomite, which can undergo plast[illegible] and in such state shows rather [illegible] respect to chem. reactions and [illegible]

BODUNOV-SKVORTSOV, Ye. I.

BODUNOV-SKVORTSOV, Ye.I.

Correlation of structural plans of various lower Cambrian horizons in the southern part of the Siberian Platform. Geol. nefti 2 no.2: 37-40 F '58. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Kontora "Vostsibneftegeofizika."
(Siberian Platform—Petroleum geology)
(Siberian Platform—Gas, Natural—Geology)

S/900/62/000/001/001/005
D222/D308

AUTHORS: Bodunov, V.P. and Svenson, A.N.

TITLE: Improving the efficiency of telemetry systems by nonlinear transformation of the signal

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk Ukrayins'koyi RSR. Instytut mashynoznavstva i avtomatyky, L'viv. Voprosy peredachi informatsii. no. 1, 1962, 35-46

TEXT: This is a theoretical discussion of the use of nonlinear transformations in telemetry systems. The two topics treated in detail are the increase of the dynamic range (defined as the ratio of the maximal value of the measured quantity to its minimal value, the latter being measured with the largest permissible error), and the reduction of the relative error when nonlinear transformations are applied to the signal both in the transmitter and the receiver. The greatest increase in the dynamic range is obtained with the transformations $y = \ln x$; $z = e^y$. This increase is obtained at the cost of redistributing the relative error of measurement. In

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particular, the disadvantage of this transformation is that the input parameter values from zero to its minimal value, as defined above, can be measured only with a very low accuracy. If this range is essential, a power-function transformation should be used. The use of nonlinear transformations does not require the widening of the channel bandwidth if the information to be transmitted is given by a DC current or voltage variable. When the information carrier is a sinuscidal signal, the bandwidth must be increased by a factor of 5-7 in order to keep the signal error small. There are 6 figures and 1 table.

ACCESSION NR: AT4040005 S/2789/63/000/051/0003/0013

AUTHOR: Bodunova, L. I.; Zatsepina, L.P.; Solov'yev, A. D.

TITLE: Comparison of the effectiveness of dispersed solutions in a cloud chamber

SOURCE: Tsentral'naya aerologicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy*, no. 51, 1963, 3-13

TOPIC TAGS: meteorology, fog, aerosol, resorcinol, cloud chamber, cloud seeding, fog dispersal, acetone, alcohol

ABSTRACT: A comparison of the effectiveness of solutions of various substances in dispersing an aqueous aerosol was made in the cloud chamber of the Tsentral'naya aerologicheskaya observatoriya (Central Aerological Observatory). The authors formulated and checked a simple criterion which makes it possible to evaluate the effectiveness of soluble substances on the basis of tabulated data on the properties of these substances. The concentrations of the solutions were selected in such a way that equal volumes of these solutions contained identical quantities of particles of the dissolved substances. Sodium chloride was used as a control, since NaCl does not form hydrates and its solution conforms quite well to the Raoult law even at very high concentrations. Tables give the characteristics of the investigated substances and their solutions; the research method is described fully. The results revealed that the only physicochemical characteristic which

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ACCESSION NR: AT4040005

exerted an influence on the effectiveness of these substances was volatility. Experiments on the effect of resorcinol showed that when the mean drop size is several tens of microns the influence of the volatility of the substance on the effectiveness becomes appreciable, provided the vapor pressure of the substance attains 10^{-4} mm Hg. Among the highly volatile substances used were acetone, ethyl, butyl and isoamyl alcohols, etc. None of these compounds were effective. This agrees with earlier research which revealed that alcohol and ammonia have virtually no effect on the sedimentation of an aqueous fog. Acetic acid, a slightly volatile substance, had a small effect. The formulated criterion indicates that the effectiveness of dispersed solutions on an aqueous aerosol is determined by the quantity of molecules (ions) of the dissolved substance per unit volume of the solution, on condition that the solution is quite dilute at the end of the process. The method described ensures identical dispersion of solutions with different physicochemical characteristics. It is shown that non-volatile substances, used in equivalent concentrations and with the same dispersion, have a virtually identical fog dispersal effect. The effect decreases with increasing volatility. "The authors express thanks to N. A. Sorokina, who participated in the experiments". Orig. art. has: 4 formulas, 5 figures and 3 tables.

2/3

Card

ACCESSION NR: AT4040005

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'naya aerologicheskaya observatoriya (Central Aerological Observatory)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 25Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 003

Card 3/3

L 12104-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/FCC/T DS/WW/GW

ACC NR: AT5028265 SOURCE CODE: UR/2789/65/000/065/0067/0082

AUTHORS: Bodunova, L. I.; Zatsepina, L. P.; Solov'yev, A. D.

ORG: Central Aerological Observatory (Tsentral'naya aerologicheskaya observatoriya)

TITLE: Laboratory investigation of the interaction between particles of insoluble substances and an aqueous aerosol

SOURCE: Tsentral'naya aerologicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy, no. 65, 1965. Iskusstvennyye vozdeystviya na oblaka i tumany (Artificial actions on clouds and fogs), 67-82

TOPIC TAGS: cloud chamber, aerosol, chemisorption, aqueous solution, air pollution control

ABSTRACT: The mechanism of the interaction of powder particles with water droplets was investigated to provide information for studies of such processes as removal of particles from the atmosphere by rain drops or removal of dust from mine faces. Cement powder Ts-18 (containing up to 6% of calcium aluminate) was found most suitable for the work. Specific surface, selected as a parameter characterizing particle size of the powder, was measured in the apparatus PSKh-2, by sucking air through a slightly compressed sample of the powder. Specific surface of Ts-18 was 2700 cm^2/g. Interaction of the powder with aerosol was studied by two methods: 1) by noting the changes in optical density of an aqueous aerosol when dispersing the powder in a cloud

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chamber; 2) by a microscopic or a microphotographic study of collision and fusion. The TsAO cloud chamber described by T. N. Gromova and A. D. Solov'yev (Laboratornaya ustanovka dlya issledovaniy s iskusstvennym tumanom. Trudy. TsAO, vyp. 19, 1958) was used. It was established that: 1) Absorption of the vapor by insoluble particles may occur by a process of chemisorption; 2) effect of powder particles upon the cloud, which results in decreased turbidity and moisture content, is a function of the wetting property of the particles; 3) there exist two types of interaction between the investigated particles: capture by coagulation, and contact capture (the latter is typical for hydrophobic particles). The characteristic properties of the interaction between insoluble powder particles and water droplets are discussed. The authors express their gratitude to T. N. Gromova and M. A. Khinach for help in GGO cloud chamber studies, to Kh. M. Leybovich and I. E. Gergert for consultations and preparation of samples of hydrophobic cement, and to N. A. Sorokina for participation in experimental work. Orig. art. has: 3 tables and 6 figures.

SUB CODE: 04 / SUBM DATE: none/ SOV REF: 007/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

CHECHULIN, B.B.; BODUNOVA, M.B.

Characteristics of the cold brittleness of commercially pure titanium. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 16 no.5:693-699 N '63.
(MIRA 17:2)

L 14314-65 EWT(m)/EWP(b)/EWA(d)/EWP(w)/EWP(t) IJP(c)/ASD(f)-2/ASD(m)-3
ACCESSION NR: AT4048071 JD/MLK S/0000/64/000/000/0196/0203

AUTHOR: Chechulin, B. B.; Bodunova, N. B.

TITLE: Peculiarities of cold brittleness in titanium

SOURCE: Soveshchaniya po metallurgii, metallovedeniyu i primeneniyu titana i yego splavov. 5th, Moscow, 1963. Metallovedeniye titana (Metallography of titanium); trudy* soveshchaniya. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1964, 196-203

TOPIC TAGS: titanium, commercial grade titanium, titanium cold brittleness, hydrogen effect, strain rate effect, notch sharpness effect, size factor effect

ABSTRACT: To determine the effect of hydrogen on the NDT(nil ductility temperature) of commercial titanium and the dependence of the NDT on the volume-stressed state (notch sharpness), strain rate, and size factor, smooth and notched specimens of titanium containing 0.002—0.06 wt% H_2 were subjected to tests for static and impact bend, impact toughness, and tension at temperatures ranging from -196C to 350C. The tests showed that the impact toughness of both smooth and notched

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ACCESSION NR: AT4048071

specimens of vacuum heat-treated titanium (containing 0.002—0.003 wt% H_2 does not decrease with decreasing temperature to -196C. Increasing the hydrogen content to 0.015 wt% did not embrittle smooth or notched specimens with a notch root radius of 5 and 2 mm, but sharply decreased the impact toughness of notched specimens with a notch root radius of 0.5 mm at temperatures below 100C. With a 0.035 wt% H_2, however, smooth titanium specimens became brittle at 60C, and the notched specimens with a notch root radius of 5 and 2 mm, at 160 and 200C, respectively. The changes in the NDT of titanium, depending on external factors (notch sharpness, strain rate, and size factor), follow a pattern similar to that observed in steel. The tensile strength of vacuum heat-treated titanium continuously increased as the temperature decreased to -196C. Addition of hydrogen limits the strength increase to the strength at brittle fracture which is practically independent of temperature. Thus the experimental data obtained show that the cold brittleness of titanium is mainly caused by an abrupt drop in its resistance to rupture resulting from hydrogen contamination. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 2/3

L 14314-65
ACCESSION NR: AT4048071

SUBMITTED: 15Jul64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 008 OTHER: 003 ATD PRESS: 3136

Card 3/3

SHERISHORINA, S.I.; DAVIDSON, S.B.; MERINA, A.Ye.; BODUNOVA, V.A.; SHAMSHINA, M.F.; GAVRILOVA, T.P.

Certain data on the treatment of chronic dysentery in children with methylene blue with phthalazole. Pediatriia, Moskva no.3:24-26. May-June 1953. (CIML 25:1)

1. Professor for Sherishorina; Docent for Davidson; Assistant for Merina; Physicians of Children's Home No. 2 for Bodunova, Shamshina, Gavrilova. 2. Of the Department of Microbiology (Head -- Prof. S. I. Sherishorina) and the Department of Faculty Pediatrics (Head -- Docent S. B. Davidson) of Saratov Medical Institute.

RODYAGLU, T.

Development of dry copper-poor oil transformers on the basis of multiple steps in the outer windings. Mashinostroenie 11 no.11:35 N '62.

BODUROV, N. (Bolgariya); GEORGIYEV, G. (Bolgariya)

Effect of ultraviolet rays on the reproductive function of bulls.
Veterinariia 39 no.1:54-56 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Ultraviolet rays--Physiological effect)
(Bulls)

BULGARIA

Dr Nikola BODUROV and Dr Konstantin BINEV [Affiliation not given]

"Breakage with Penetration into Bladder of Insemination Pipette During Artificial Insemination of Buffalo Cow."

Sofia, Veterinarna Sbirka, Vol 59, No 11, 1962; pp 18-20.

Abstract: Plastic rather than glass insemination pipettes are recommended for use in buffalo cows because these temperamental animals refuse to stand still during the procedure, and breakage of the tube may cause severe cystitis with possibly fatal sequelae; in the case reported in article, cow made sudden violent jump during procedure; operative removal of broken end from bladder was required. Photograph of specimen.

BODUROV, S.

"Some peculiarities in the introduction of analytic accounting in accordance with the new accounting plan of the cooperative farms"

Otchetnost I Kontrol V Selskoto Stopanstvo. Sofiia, Bulgaria. Vol. 3, no. 8, 1958

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, Jun 59, Unclas

BODUSZYNSKA, Maria, dr.

Scientific information in the field of shipping. Tech gosp morska 10 no.9:290-291 S '60. (EEAI 10:3)
(Poland--Shipping)

BODUSZYNSKA-BOROWIKOWA, M., dr.

Review of more important positions in the foreign press. Technika gospmorska 12 no.3:94-96 Mr '62.

BODUSZYNSKA-BOROWIKOWA, M., dr

Survey of publications of major interest in the press abroad.
Tech gosp morska 12 no.7/8:254-256 Jl-Ag '62.

BODUSZYNSKA-BOROWIKOWA, M., dr

Survey of publications of major interest in the press abroad.
Tech gosp moraka 12 no.9:285-288 S '62.

BODVACHINA, Z.

Obtaining drying oil from sardine oil. V. Varlamov and Z. Bodvachina Masloboino Zhirovoe Delo 14, No. 3, 28-30(1938).- On heating refined sardine oil in a Cu flask with superheated steam at 270-80° in the presence of oxides and sol. salts of Ca Ba Zn Pb and Mn until 35-45% and solid fatty acids is distd. off, a distn. residue of polymerized highly unsatd. glycerides is obtained. This product when dissolved in white spirit gives quickly drying coats of higher luster, hardiness elasticity and resistance to water comparable to the paints obtained with linseed oil., The solid acids when deodorized and hydrogenated give fat mixts, suitable for soap making. C. B.

FENYES, T.; BODY, Z.

Expected α-decay data of the rare earth nuclides on the basis of different systematics. ATOMKI kozl 5 no. 3/4 1-17 D '63.

1. Institute of Nuclear Research of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Debrecen (for Fenyes).
2. Institute for Experimental Physics of the Lajos Kossuth University, Debrecen (for Body).

SOMOGYI, Gyorgy, egyetemi tanarseged; BODY, Zoltan, egyetemi tanarseged

Possibilities for detecting nuclear blasts. Term tud kozl 6 no.9:387-390 S '62.

1. Tudomanyegyetem, Debrecen.

FENYES, T.; BODY, Z.

Expected α-decay data of the rare earth nuclides on the basis of different systematics. Acta phys Hung 16 no. 4:299-320 '64.

1. Institute of Nuclear Research of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Debrecen (for Fenyes). 2. Institute for Experimental Physics of the Kossuth University, Debrecen (for Body). Presented by A.Szalay.

PONGRACZ, Albert; BODY, Gyula.

Announcement on planned modification of national standards.
Szabvany kozl 15 no.10:215 O '63.

1. Magyar Szabvanyugyi Hivatal.

BODY, Z.; BERENYI, D.

Investigations of the vacuum need of β-spectroscopes. Acta phys Hung 15 no.3:215-233 '63.

1. Institute of Nuclear Research of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (ATOMKI), Debrecen. Presented by A. Szalay.

S/079/60/030/04/14/080
B001/B016

AUTHORS: Bodya, K., Reilyanu, M.

TITLE: Phenothiazones. IV. Bromo-phenothiazine Sulfoxides and Bromo-diphenyl-amine Sulfones

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 4, pp. 1131-1135

TEXT: On the basis of knowledge gained in previous investigations (Refs. 1,2), the authors synthesized bromo-phenothiazine sulfoxides and converted them to bromo phenothiazones. When 3,7-dibromo phenothiazine (I) is treated with potassium bichromate, the sulfoxide (III) results under mild conditions. 1,3,7,9-tetrabromo phenothiazine (II) is converted to the corresponding sulfoxide (IV). At the same time, the compounds (V,VI) are formed (isomers of the sulfoxides). Only the sulfoxides could be isolated since the isolation of the hydroxides of bromo phenazthionium in pure state is little likely. The bromo phenothiazine sulfoxides and the hydroxides of bromo phenazthionium were converted to bromo phenothiazone by means of potassium bichromate which confirms that they are

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Phenothiazones. IV. Bromo-phenothiazine Sulfoxides and Bromo-diphenyl-amine Sulfones

S/079/60/030/04/14/080
B001/B016

occurring as intermediates in the transformation of bromo phenothiazines into the bromo phenothiazones (VII,VIII). The sulfoxides are oxidized with H_2O_2 to give the sulfones (IX,X); the latter are also obtained when oxidizing bromo phenothiazines with H_2O_2 (Scheme 1). Compound (III) could be identified. Like all sulfones, bromo-diphenyl-amine sulfones cannot be reduced to give the corresponding bromo phenothiazines, but the bromine atoms in the sulfone (X) in 1,9-position are also mobile, and are substituted by hydrogen on reduction, like in compound (II) (Scheme 2). The instability of the bromine atoms in bromo phenothiazines, bromo phenothiazine sulfoxides, and bromo-diphenyl-amine sulfones suggests a new way for the synthesis of other derivatives of the phenothiazine series. There are 2 references.

ASSOCIATION: Khimicheskiy institut Akademii Rumynskoy Narodnoy Respubliki. Kluzh (Institute of Chemistry of the Academy of the Rumanian People's Republic, Cluj)

SUBMITTED: October 26, 1959

Card 2/2

BUDIA, K.

"The effect of the sample Takate during wrong metabolism in milk cows."

Veterinariya, Vol. 37, No. 7, 1960, p. 56

Docent, Vet. Faculty, Agric. Inst. Kostitsa, Chekoslovakia

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Diseases of Farm Animals. Noninfectious Diseases.
ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 3, 1959, No. 12790
AUTHOR :
INST. : Moscow Veterinary Academy.
TITLE : The Takata-Ara Test and the Possibility of Its Application for the Diagnosis of Liver Disease in Cattle.
ORIG. PUB. : Tr. Mosk. vet. akad., 1957, 19, vyp. 2, ch 1, 154-159
ABSTRACT : The investigations which were conducted on 140 animals with various liver diseases showed that in this test the number of positive reactions increases with the severity of the pathological process. In diffuse cirrhoses of the liver, 63.1 percent of positive reactions were observed, in biliary ones, 54.7 percent and in cholangitis, 43.8 percent. In addition to being used for animals with a liver affliction, the Takata-Ara test was also used for animals with

CARD: 1/2

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BODYA, K. Cand Vet Sci -- (diss) "Changes of protein ~~the albumin~~ exchange in cattle during diseases of the liver." Mos, 1958. 15 pp (Mos Vet Acad of the Min of Agriculture USSR. Chair of Pathological Physiology), 200 copies (KL, 11-58, 120)

BODYA, K. [Boda, K.], dotsent

Role of the Takata test in the disorders of metabolism in dairy cows. Veterinariia 37 no.7:56-60 Jl '60. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Veterinarnyy fakul'tet Sel'skokhozyaystvennogo instituta g. Koshitsa, Chekhoslovakiya.
(Cows—Diseases and pests) (Metabolism, Disorders of)
(Liver—Diseases)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 4, p 62 (USSR)

137-58-4-6735

AUTHORS: Tageyev, V.M., Ivanov, K.N., Bodyagin, D.Ya., Lavrent'yev. B.A.

TITLE: Improving the Quality of Steel Ingots and the Technical and Economic Level of Their Utilization (Uluchsheniye kachestva stal'nykh slitkov i tekhniko-ekonomicheskikh pokazateley ikh ispol'zovaniya)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Metallurgiya. Moscow-Leningrad. AN SSSR, 1957, pp 65-76

ABSTRACT: The results of investigations by Leningrad metallurgists in the theory of crystallization and the mechanism of the origin of various types of inhomogeneities in steel ingots are set forth; new types of ingots for forging and rolling, designed on the basis thereof, are described. Data on the employment of specialized forging ingots with smaller shrinkage heads, without shrinkage head, and with greater taper (10-12%), and on the use of hollow ingots, are presented.

Card 1/1

1. Steel ingots--Development 2. Crystallization--Theory

A.Sh.

BODYAGIN, M.N.

MUSTEL', Pavel Ivanovich; BYKOV, L.N., retsenzent; BODYAGIN, M.N., retsenzent; YEFREMOVA, T.K., retsenzent; BORONINA, L.D., retsenzent; KHAREV, A.A., redaktor; SHUSTOVA, V.M. redaktor izdatel'stva; MIKHAYLOVA, V.V. tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Mine ventilation] Ventiliatsiia shakht. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. Izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1957. 222 p. (MLRA 10:5)

(Mine ventilation)

KULIKOV, Georgiy Stepanovich. Prinimal uchastiye BODYAGIN, M.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; OKHRIMENKO, V.A., otv. red.; IL'INSKAYA, G.M., tekhn. red.

[Engineering calculations in solving mine ventilation problems] Inzhenernye raschety pri reshenii voprosov ventiliatsii shakht. Moskva, Gosgortekhizdat, 1962. 65 p. (MIRA 15:4)
(Mine ventilation)

BODYAGIN, M.N., kand. tekhn. nauk.

Calculating the ventilation system by the method of equivalent resistances. Ugol' 33 no.2:32-33 F '58. (MIRA 11:2)
(Mine ventilation)

BODYAGIN, M.N.

Calculating ventilation networks by the equivalent depression method. Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.3:91-98 '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Ural'skiy filial AN SSSR.
(Mine ventilation)

BODYAGIN, M.N.

Coal mine ventilation control. Trudy Gor.-geol. inst. UFAN SSSR no.31:45-52 '58.
(Mine ventilation) (MIRA 12:9)

BODYAGIN, M.N.

Methods of selecting auxiliary fans. Trudy Gor.-geol. inst. UFAN SSSR no.31:53-58 '58. (MIRA 12:9)
(Mine ventilation)

BODYAGIN, M.N.

Calculating diagonal connections of ventilation roads by means of equating depression. Trudy Gor.-geol.inst.UFAN SSSR no.41: 105-112 '59. (MIRA 13:5)

(Mine ventilation)

BODYAGIN, Mikhail Nikolayevich, kand.tekhn.nauk; MILETICH, A.F., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; DUGANOV, G.V., kand. tekhn.nauk, dotsent, retsenzent; KSENOFONTOVA, A.I., prof., retsenzent; KHAREV, A.A., dotsent, retsenzent; USHAKOV, K.Z., kand.tekhn.nauk, otv.red.; OKHRIMENKO, V.A., red.izd-va; LOMILINA, L.N., tekhn.red.; BERESLAVSKAYA, L.Sh., tekhn.red.

[Mine ventilation] Rudnichnaia ventiliatsiia. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu. 1960. 398 p. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Kafedra rudnichnoy ventilyatsii Dnepropetrovskogo gornogo instituta (for Duganov, Miletich). 2. Kafedra rudnichnoy ventilyatsii Moskovskogo gornogo instituta (for Ksenofontova, Kharev).

(Mine ventilation)

BODYAGIN, M.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; YARTSEV, V.A., dotsent

Methods of solving certain ventilation problems. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. no.6:67-75 '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Ural'skiy filial AN SSSR (for Bodyagin). 2. Sverdlovskiy gornyy institut imeni V.V.Vakhrusheva (for Yartsev).
(Mine ventilation)

KULIKOV, Georgiy Stepanovich; BODYAGIN, M.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; SEREBRYANYY, A.G., otv. red.; OKHRIMENKO, V.A., red. izd-va; BOLDYREVA, Z.A., tekhn. red.

[Reference book on ventilation; for lower technical specialists in mines] Spravochnik po ventiliatsii; dlia mladshego tekhnicheskogo nadzora shakht i rudnikov. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu, 1961. 239 p. (MIRA 14:7)
(Mine ventilation)

SOV/112-59-3-5652

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotekhnika, 1959, Nr 3, p 199 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Bodyagin, N. I.

TITLE: Improved Bucketless Flour Feed in the KhTR Machine (Usovershenstvovannaya beskovshovaya podacha muki v agregate marki KhTR)

PERIODICAL: Khlebopek. i konditersk. prom-st', 1958, Nr 2, pp 25-26

ABSTRACT: A short description of a bucketless flour-feed system developed by Bol'shakov and Paychadze is presented. Two illustrations.

Card 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Grains. Leguminous Grains. Tropical Cereals.
ABS. JOUR.: Ref Zhur -Biologiya, No. 5 , 1959, No. 20 241

Author : Apas'yev, P.T.; Bodyagin, Ye.V.; *
INST. : Chkalovskaya Oblast Division of the All-Union**
TITLE : Chemical Composition of the Grain of Different Corn Varieties and Hybrids.

ORIG. PUB.: Vestn. Ukalovskogo obl. otd. Vses. khim. o-va im. D.I. Mendeleyeva, 1957, vyp. 7, 17-19
ABSTRACT : The chemical composition of the grain was determined by the usually accepted methods in 13 varieties and hybrids of corn which were grown at the experimental field of Orenburg Agricultural Institute. A high protein content (and correspondingly N) distinguished the varieties Risovaya Kinel'-skaya (14.76%), Minnesota 13 (12.89%), Pervo-mayskaya (12.59%), the hybrid Uspekh (13.07%);

* *Chemical Society imeni D.I.Mendeleyev and Orenburg Agricultural Institute

CARD : 1/3 * Kolokol'tseva, V.A.

UNIT :
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants.

ABS. JOUR : Ref Zhur-biologiya, No.5 , 1959, No. 20241

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB.:

ABSTRACT : low content was found in Krasnodarskaya 1/49 (11.17%) and VIR-25 (10.57%). A large quantity of reducing sugars and starch was characteristic of the hybrids VIR-42 (1.87 and 78.53%), Uspekh (1.40 and 78.97%), VIR-37 (1.98 and 76.95%), as well as Risovaya Kinel'-skaya variety (1.42 and 73.40%); a small amount in Kichkasskaya mestnaya (1.43 and 63.83%), Krasnodarskaya 1-49 (1.47 and 66.81 percent) and Minnesota 13 (1.50 and 66.21%).

CARD: 2/3

BODYAK, F.

Contribution of the Cheremkhovo coal miners. Sov.shakht. 11 no.6: 13 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Predsedatel' shakhtemnogo komiteta shakhty No.10/16 tresta Cheremkhovugol'.
(Cheremkhovo Basin--Coal miners)

BODYAKIN, I.L.

Fuel Abstracts
Vol. XV, No.2
Feb. 1954
Analysis, Testing,
Instruments.

1787. MECHANIZATION OF COAL SAMPLING (MEKHANIZATSIYA OTBORA I RAZDELKI PROB UGLYA) Bodyakin, I.L. (Moscow: Uglетekhizdat, 1952, 92 p.).

2C

L 26108-65 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b) Pf-4/Pu-4
ACCESSION NR: AP4047426 IJP(c) MJW/JD/HM/JG S/0136/64/000/010/0066/0067

AUTHOR: Kazakov, N.F.; Krivoshey, A.V.; Sudenkov, Ye. G.; Sokolov, V.I.; Kasatkin, N.M.; Lyubenko, L.A.; Bodyako, A.V.

47
45
B

TITLE: Vacuum diffusion welding of bimetallic strips for thermostats

SOURCE: Tsvetnyy metally, no. 10, 1964, 66-67

TOPIC TAGS: diffusion welding, vacuum diffusion welding, thermostat, bimetal, manganese alloy, clad metal/ alloy 75GND

ABSTRACT: The authors used the vacuum diffusion welding method developed by Prof. N. F. Kazakov (Diffuzionnaya svarka v vakuume metallov, splavov i nemetallov. Izd. NIL DSVM M., 1962) to prepare samples of thermostat metals. The process consisted of four operations: 1. cold rolling of the component metals into strips of given thickness; 2. cutting to the given size; 3. mechanical cleaning and degreasing of the contact surfaces, and 4. vacuum diffusion welding of the passive and active components. The component plates were welded at the Nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya diffuzionnoy svarki (Scientific Research Laboratory of Diffusion Welding) of the Mosgorsovnarkhoz, using an SDVU-6 vacuum diffusion welder. The samples of thermostat metal obtained were tested for specific bending at the TsNIIChM (Central

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L 26108-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4047426

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Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy). One of the tested compositions (the high-manganese alloy 75GND plus molybdenum) was found to meet the maximum sensitivity requirement (specific bending A = 0.151 °C). The experimental work performed showed that vacuum diffusion welding permits a substantial acceleration of the process of finding new brands of thermostat metals and an appreciable saving of labor and development costs. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

KAZAKOV, N.F.; KRIVOSHEY, A.V.; SUDENKOV, Ye.G.; SOKOLOV, V.I.; KASATKIN, N.M.; LYUBENKO, L.A.; BODYAKO, A.V.

Diffusion bonding of thermostat metal in vacuum. TSvet. met. 37 no.10:66-67 O '64. (MIRA 18:7)

VAYNER, Sh.A., inzh.; VAYNER, S.A., inzh.; USOL'TSEV, V.A., inzh.; FOKIN, V.M., inzh.; SOTSKOV, N.I., inzh.; ZANDBERG, S.A., inzh.; SIGAREV, V.S., inzh.; BRONSHTEYN, L.M., inzh; YUNGER, S.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; BATYREV, A.V., inzh.; BODYAKIN, Yu.F., inzh.; RYZHKOV, N.I., inzh.; YAKHNIN, A.L., inzh.; FRIDKIS, Z.I., inzh.

Furnishing the SGU gas-cutting machine with a FOS-4 scale photocopying control system. Svar. proizv. no.9:34 S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii mashinostroyeniya (for Sh.Vayner, S.Vayner, Usol'tsev, Fokin, Sotskov). 2. Volgogradskiy zavod im. Petrova (for Zandberg, Sigarev, Bronshteyn). 3. VPTI khimnefteapparatury (for Yunger, Batyrev, Bodyakin). 4. Ural'skiy zavod tyazhelogo mashinostroyeniya imeni Sergo Ordzhonikidze (for Ryzhkov, Yakhnin, Fridkis).

Bodyako, M. N.

137-1957-12-24433

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 12, p 212 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Bodyako, M. N.

TITLE: High Frequency Hardening of Carburized Steel of the 20 Kh N Grade (Vysokochastotnaya zakalka tsementirovannoy stali marki 20 Kh N)

PERIODICAL: Izv. AN BSSR, 1954, Nr 6, pp 55-67 See RZhKhim, 1955, Nr 21, 49927

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

1. Steel-Hardening-Bibliography

Card 1/1

AKIMOVA, K.I.; BAZHENOV, M.F.; BAKHVALOV, G.T.; BEZKLUBENKO, N.P.; BERMAN, S.I.; BOGDANOV, Ye.S.; BODYAKO, M.N.; BOYKO, B.B.; VINOGRADOV, S.V.; GAGEN-TORN, K.V.; GLEK, T.P.; GOREV, K.V.; GRADUSOV, P.I.; GUSHCHINA, T.N.; YEMEL'YANOV, A.K.; YESIKOV, M.P.; ZDZYARSKIY, A.V.; ZAKHAROV, M.V.; ZAKHAROVA, M.I.; KARCHEVSKIY, V.A.; KOMAROV, A.M.; KORZHENKO, O.T.; LAYNER, V.I.; MAL'TSEV, M.V.; MILLER, L.Ye.; MILOVANOV, A.I.; MIRONOV, S.S.; NIKONOROVA, N.A.; OL'KHOV, N.P.; OSIPOVA, T.V.; OSOKIN, N.Ye.; PERLIN, I.L.; PLAKSIN, I.N.; PROKOF'YEV, A.D.; RUMYANTSEV, M.V.; SEVERIENKO, V.P.; SEREDIN, P.I.; SMIRYAGIN, A.P.; SPASSKIY, A.G.; TITOV, P.S.; TURKOVSKAYA, A.V.; SHAKHNAZAROV, A.K.; SHPICHINETSKIY, Ye.S.; YURKSHTOVICH, N.A.; YUSHKOV, A.V.; YANUSHEVICH, L.V.

Sergei Ivanovich Gubkin. TSvet.met. 28 no.6:60-61 N-D '55. (MIRA 10:11)
(Gubkin, Sergei Ivanovich, 1898-1955)

BODYAKO, M. N., LOYKO, Yu. M., PAVLYUKEVICH, B. L.

"An Investigation of Changes in Hardness in the High-frequency Induction Heating of Deformed Metal"

"Some Data on the Speed of Recrystallization in Induction Heating." p 91

Sbornik nauchnykh trudov, vyp. IV, Minsk, Izd-vo-An BSSR, 1959, 261p.

SOV/137-59-3-6297

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 3, p 193 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Pavlyukevich, B. L., Bodyako, M. N., Loyko, Yu. M.

TITLE: Recrystallization of Cold-worked Metals During Induction Heating (Rekristallizatsiya kholodnodeformirovannykh metallov pri induktsionnom nagreve)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Materialy Konferentsii molodykh uchenykh AN BSSR. Minsk, 1958, pp 87-89

ABSTRACT: Metallographic and X-ray methods were employed in studying the kinetics of the processes of recrystallization (R) occurring during induction heating (H) of commercial iron and 1Kh18N9T steel. Specimens were subjected to deformations ranging from 5 to 75% in a press. They were then heated to various temperatures (600-1200°C) in an MGZ-102-type HF induction heater, the rates of H ranging from 50 to 650°/sec. The temperature was determined with the aid of a photoelectric pyrometer, the rate of H by means of oscillograms produced on a loop oscillograph. Rates and temperatures of R were determined as functions of the rate of H and of the degree of the antecedent deformation. The parameters of induction H were

Card 1/2

Recrystallization of Cold-worked Metals During Induction Heating

established which ensure the achievement of a completely recrystallized structure.

T. M.

BODYAKO, M.N.; LOYKO, Yu.M.; PAVLYUKEVICH, B.L.

Recrystallization of induction heated Armco-iron and 1Kh18N9T steel. Inzh.-fiz.zhur. no.1:74-79 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1.Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN BSSR, g.Minsk.
(Iron--Metallography) (Steel--Metallography)

BODYAKO, M.N. [Badziaka, M.M.]; VYSOTSKIY, Yu.M. [Vysotski, IU.M.]

Problem of temperature control in induction heating. Vestsi AN BSSR.Ser.fiz.-tekh.nav. no.4:52-56 '58. (MIRA 12:4)
(Temperature regulators) (Induction heating)

SOV/137-59-1-1210

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 1, p 165 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Bodyako, M. N., Loyko, Yu. M., Pavlyukevich, B. L.

TITLE: An Investigation of Variations in Hardness of Strained Metal Occurring During High-frequency Induction Heating (Issledovaniye izmeneniya tverdosti pri nagreve deformirovannogo metalla tokami vysokoy chastoty)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. tr. fiz.-tekhn. in-t AN BSSR, 1958, Vol 4, pp 170-180

ABSTRACT: Investigations were carried out in order to determine how temperature, rate of induction heating, and degree of preceding deformation affect the H_B of Armco iron and of 1Kh18N9T steel after annealing. The specimens were cold-worked in a press, the degree of deformation ranging from 5 to 75%; after machining (to a diameter of 22 mm and a length of 10 mm) and heating in a HF unit of the MGZ-102 type to temperatures of 700-1200°C at rates of 50-650°/sec, the specimens were cooled in water. It was established that deformations ranging from 5 to 30% have the greatest effect on the H_B and that the H_B curve exhibits a maximum. As the temperature is increased, the H_B is reduced, and the effect of the degree of deformation is

Card 1/2

An Investigation of Variations in Hardness of Strained Metal (cont.)

diminished. The effect of the heating rate on the H_B value is not appreciable. Compared with annealing in a furnace, the induction method produces somewhat higher H_B values.

T. F.

SOV/137-59-3-6296

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 3, p 193 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Bodyako, M. N., Loyko, Yu. M., Pavlyukevich, B. L.

TITLE: On the Problem of the Recrystallization Rate During Induction Heating (K voprosu o skorosti rekristallizatsii pri induktsionnom nagreve)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. tr. Fiz.-tekhn. in-t AN BSSR, 1958, Nr 4, pp 181-188

ABSTRACT: Recrystallization (R) processes occurring during HF induction heating of cold-worked specimens (S) of type E Armco iron and of steel 1Kh18N9T were investigated experimentally. After annealing, the S's were deformed in a press; although the degree of deformation (D) varied from 5 to 75%, the final dimensions of the S's remained approximately identical (h=10 mm, d=30 mm). The S's were machined to a diameter of 22 mm and were then heated at various rates (50-650°/sec) in a HF induction heater to 700-1200°C. Mean numerical values of R rates (in a completed process) were established for Armco iron and for 1Kh18N9T steel as functions of the degree of preliminary D and the temperature and rate of induction heating. It is demonstrated that at a D of 5% the rate of R in

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SOV/137-59-3-6296

On the Problem of the Recrystallization Rate During Induction Heating

Armco iron is virtually independent of the degree of preliminary D. At a D equivalent to 15%, the rate of R is influenced by temperature in the region below the temperature of phase transformations only. In the case of D's of 30-75%, in which almost all R temperatures fall below the temperature of phase transformations of Fe, the rate of R also increases with increasing temperatures. As the temperature of R is increased, its effect on the rate of the R process diminishes. The temperature of the R observed experimentally increases almost linearly as the rate of heating is increased.

V. N.

Card 2/2

BODYAKO, M.N. [Hadziaka, M.M.]; PARKHIMOVICH, V.I.

Recrystallization precipitation of titanium alloys in induction heating. Vestsi AN BSSR.Ser.fiz.-tekh.nav. no.4:47-54 '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Crystallization) (Titanium alloys)

Bodyako, M.N.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4018

Akademiya nauk Belorusskoy SSR. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy Institut

Sbornik nauchnykh trudov, vyp. 5 (Collected Scientific Papers of the Institute of Engineering Physics, Academy of Sciences Belorusskaya SSR, No. 5) Minsk, Izd-vo AN BSSR, 1959. 235 p. Errata slip inserted. 1,100 copies printed.

Ed. of Publishing House: L. Markus; Tech. Ed.: I. Volokhanovich; Editorial Board: V.P. Severdenko, Academician, Academy of Sciences BSSR (Chief Ed.), K.V. Gorev, Academician, Academy of Sciences BSSR, M.N. Bodyako, Candidate of Technical Sciences, and P.A. Parkhutik, Candidate of Technical Sciences.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for technical personnel and scientific workers.

PARKHIMOVICH, V.I., BODYAKO, M.N.

Formation of scale on the VT-5 titanium alloy in induction heating. Dokl. AN BSSR 3 no.5:211-212 My '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Predstavleno akademikom AN BSSR V.P. Severdenko.
(Titanium alloys--Thermal properties) (Induction heating)

40589
S/137/62/000/008/039/065
A006/A101

18.1285

AUTHORS: Bodyako, M. N., Loyko, Yu. M., Parkhimovich, V. I.

TITLE: The structure and the mechanical properties of titanium alloys during induction annealing

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 8, 1962, 36, abstract 8I222 ("Sb. nauchn. tr. Fiz.-tekhn. in-t AN BSSR", 1960, no. 6, 130 - 149)

TEXT: The authors studied strength properties of titanium alloys BT-5 (VT-5), BT-3-1 (VT-3-1) and BT-3-1 (VT-3-1) after induction heating of cold-deformed specimens at various heating rates ranging from 25 to 300 degree/sec., and heating temperatures from 700 - 1,200°C. During induction heating the temperatures of beginning and completed recrystallization are shifted to the side of higher temperatures to a degree corresponding to the heating rate. The metallographical investigation has shown that the magnitude of grains depends little on the deformation degree, but depends considerably upon the annealing temperature. At higher heating rates, however, a strong increase of the grain size does not take plaoe. As a result of induction heating ductility and strength increase

Card 1/2

S/137/62/000/008/039/065
A006/A101

The structure and the mechanical properties of...

particularly sharply (by about twice) for alloy VT-3-1. Optimum conditions of induction annealing are proposed for various alloys.

M. Krivoglaz

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

BODYAKO, M.N.; LOYKO, Yu.M.; PARKHIMOVICH, V.I.

Lack of uniformity in the distribution of deformations in the VT-5 titanium alloy. Dokl.AN BSSR 4 no.1:28-31 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Predstavleno akademikom AN BSSR V.P. Severdenko.
(Titanium alloys)

30944

18.8200 4016 2208 1454 S/571/60/000/006/008/011
E091/E435

AUTHORS: Bodyako, M.N., Loyko, Yu.M., Parkhimovich, V.I.

TITLE: Structure and mechanical properties of titanium alloys after induction annealing

SOURCE: Akademiya navuk Belaruskay SSR. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut. Sbornik nauchnykh trudov. no.6. Minsk, 1960. 130-149

TEXT: The purpose of the present work was to investigate the possibility of using induction heating for annealing cold-worked titanium alloys, as well as to study the influence of the main parameters of induction heating on recrystallization, on the structural changes and mechanical properties of the alloys investigated. Three types of titanium alloys, ВТ-5 (VT-5), ВТ-3-1 (VT-3-1) and ВТ-1-1 (VT-1-1), were studied. The chemical composition of these is given in Table 1. Prior to deformation, the specimens were annealed for 1 hour at 900°C (alloys VT-5 and VT-3-1) and at 800°C (alloy VT-1-1). They were then deformed to various degrees, ground down to a diameter of 16 mm and subjected to heating by induction at a rate of 25, 50, 150 and 300°C per second at temperatures of 700 to 1200°C. The

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